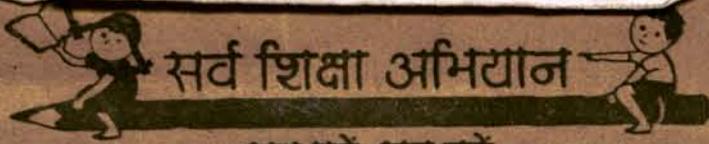


MOST IMMEDIATE



वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान लक्षण वर्ष
Year of Scientific Awareness



सब पढ़ें सब बढ़ें

फाइल सं.
File No..... 12014/91/05-NCB-II

खण्ड
Volume

24

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
गृह मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

अनुभाग
Section NCB-12

टिप्पणिया/पत्राचार

NOTES/CORRESPONDENCE

को सूचीकृत की गई

विषय
SUBJECT

Submission of report by JMCI
Action regarding. [Japanese
translation]
[Hindi]

Indexed on

आदाकार _____

Initials

अभिलेख क/स

Record A/B

अभिलेख ग में नष्ट गए

Record C Destroyed in

नोट किया जाए अनुभागीया नोट बुक
नोट न किया जाए

To be noted In Sectional Note Book
Not to be noted

अनु० अ०/अधीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर

Initials of S.O./Supdt.

लिपिक के हस्ताक्षर

Initials of Clerk

Note - 07 Pages
Corr - 53 Pages

पिछले हवाले
Previous References

बाद के हवाले
Later References

ref
14/11/15

REF 13
14/11/15

12014/8/06 - NCB-II

File No. 12014/9/2005-NCB.II

Sub: Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry – Submission of report – Action Regarding.

Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry was set up on 14th May, 1999 to inquire into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. The Commission has submitted its report on 8th November, 2005. The examination of the report has been completed and it is being put up in the a separate file.

2. As per Section 3 (4) of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, the report is to be laid before each House of Parliament together with a Memorandum of the action taken thereon within a period of six months of the submission of the report by the Commission. The Commission has submitted the report on 8th November, 2005 and hence the period of six months runs upto 7th May, 2006.

3. In order to ensure that all steps are completed within this time frame, the following courses of action are proposed –

- i) To make two copies of Volume I and one copy may be sent for translation into Hindi through the Hindi Section of MHA and one copy retained for reference, if necessary, as the original one will be under submission along with the file. Volumes II A and II B contain only status reports and as such, it is felt that no translation of these volumes is required.
- ii) To initiate action to prepare 1000 copies each in English and Hindi of the report (Volume I only) through Government of India Press.

4. Submitted for orders please.

S.K. Goswami
(S.K. Goswami) 12/1/06
Under Secretary

OSD(S)

S. D. D.
12/1/06

JS(S)
VS may ensure
volumes may not
be allowed to
leave my office
and also get work suggested above (photo copyns)
and complete in a day.

Bhama/ln
12/1/06

OSD(S)
12/1/06

VS(G)

21-BSN(5)106
12/1/06
5/133CS/106
12/1/06

H/12/06

Notes on pre-page will recall.

2. This was discussed on 18-1-2006 with JS(S) in her chamber by OSD(S) when the undersigned was also present. It was decided that the two volumes of Status Reports submitted by the Commission should also be translated into Hindi and, therefore, two copies each of these two volumes are being photocopied.

3. Regarding translation of the reports in Hindi, OSD(S) had a discussion with Shri Rajinder Singh, Director (OL), MHA, yesterday i.e. 18-1-2006 and he agreed to take up the job. So, the reports may be sent to the Director (OL) for the purpose. It is mentioned here that there are 14 pages in Volume I (from page 225 to 238) which are in Japanese language. These pages are to be translated into English first and then they are to be translated into Hindi. Thus, these pages are not being sent now to the Director (OL). This fact may also be mentioned in the letter to the Director (OL). Accordingly, DFA please.

Sugoswami
(S.K. Goswami) 19/1/06
Under Secretary

OSD(S) The JS(S) may be
apprised after her return. *SL Deen*
VS(G) *19/1/06*

Reference above.
The file is re-submitted for information
to JS(S) please. The letter has been
despatched.

Sugoswami
23/1/06

OSD(S) To-day happens to be the Birth-Day
of Netaji. He was born on 23 January 1897 at Cuttack, in
Orissa. A grateful Nation will always remember him
for his sacrifice for the Independence of our Country.
2. 14 pages in Vol. I (P. 225-238) in Japanese Language need
to be translated in to English, for such necessary steps will be
taken by VS(G).
3. Director (OL) Sh. Rajinder Singh has received the copies of
Report for translation in to Hindi.

SL Deen
23/1/06

JS(S) I agree, completely. Thanks for reminding.
OSD(S)

Ahanaki
23/1/06

62-OSD(S)/06
23/1
123/OSD(S)/06
23/1/06

The undersigned had a discussion with Shri D.R. Kalra, Deputy Secretary in the Table Office of Lok Sabha for guidance on the following points –

- i) No. of copies in English and Hindi of the report required to be prepared for the purpose of placing the same in Parliament.
- ii) Whether the status reports also should be placed before the Parliament.
- iii) Whether photocopies of the report can be laid or it is to be printed for the purpose.

2. As regards (i) above, Shri Kalra explained that one copy each in English and Hindi is to be authenticated by the HM and the same along with 25 copies each in Hindi and English of the report are to be given to Lok Sabha Secretariat for laying before the Parliament. Other copies, if felt by the Ministry to be given to all the MPs, may be given ^{to} the Publication Section of the Secretariat for distribution.

3. Regarding (ii), it was told that it is the HM who is to decide as to what should be placed before the Parliament. Regarding (iii), it is informed that there is no rule on this. The copies may be printed or photocopied.

4. A copy of the report of JMCI (in three volumes) has been sent to the Director (OL), MHA, for translation into Hindi. While the first volume of the report contains the actual report of the Commission with enclosures and list of witnesses and exhibits, the other two volumes (Volume IIA and IIB) contain the day-to-day proceedings of the Commission. As the status reports in Volume IIA and IIB contain only day-to-day proceedings of the Commission, it is felt that these need not be placed before the Parliament. For this we may seek the order of the HM.

5. There are 14 pages in the report (Volume I – from pages 225 to 238) which are in Japanese and are part of Annexure B/15. An unofficial translation of these pages has been given by MEA. It is, therefore, proposed that these 14 pages need not be got translated into

English/Hindi as the Commission relied on the unofficial translation of these pages and did not get them translated separately. A decision on this point may kindly be taken.

6. Regarding printing of the report, Government of India Press is being contacted for ascertaining the details.

7. Submitted for orders please.

S.K.Goswami
2/2/06
(S.K. Goswami)
Under Secretary

RSR
2/2/06

191/153(CS) 704
2/2/06

OSD(S)

SS(S)

The following were discussed today (7-2-2006) by JS(S) with OSD(S) when the undersigned was also present -

- i) All the three parts of the report of JMCI will be photocopied in house under supervision of Shri Ramesh Chand, SO.
- ii) Thereafter arrangement for spiral binding of the photocopies will be done in house.
- iii) JS(A) will be requested to make suitable space available for keeping the reports till they are tabled.
- iv) To write a d.o. letter to Shri L.D. Ratli, JS(CNV), MEA, for translating the 14 pages in Japanese which are enclosed with the report (Volume I).

As desired, two d.o. letters - one to JS(A) in respect of (i) to (iii) above and the other to Shri L.D. Ratli, JS(CNV), MEA, for (iv) above - are placed below for approval please.

Sugoswami
(S.K. Goswami) 7/2/06
Under Secretary

OSD(S)

SL
07/2/06

JS(S)
Kindly send letter to MEA. I am abstaining
on this issue.

Ramesh

7/2/06

OSD(S) 5/2/06
JS(A) 5/2/06
Reference above. Fair d.o. to MEA is placed below
for signature pl.

Sugoswami
7/2/06

Ramesh
8/2/06

OSD(S) / JS(A)

H/R



Today (10-2-2006) the undersigned had met Shri Rajinder Singh, Director (OL), MHA, in the North Block, to enquire about the progress of the work relating to Hindi translation of the JMCI report. He informed that at least **45 more days** would be required to complete the work. He also informed the undersigned that they had employed two translators to do the job. It is mentioned here that while sending the report for Hindi translation on 19-1-2006, it was requested to complete the work within three weeks.

v P.3-4/c

2. This is a matter of worry because this delay will upset the entire programme already chalked out for laying the report in the Parliament. It is, therefore, proposed that the matter may be taken up with the higher ups for completing the job, if required by employing more translators, as expeditiously as possible, so that it could be laid before the Parliament as per the programme.

3. Submitted.

Sugoshwami
10/2/06

(S.K. Goswami)
Under Secretary

OSD(S)

I have spoken to Shri Rajinder Singh, Director (OL) to-day & requested him to triple the number of Hindi translators for the Vol. I (which is the main Vol. of report) & Vol-II, III reports. This will help in reducing the no. of days & delay. AS (BM) may also give suitable instructions in the matter to Director (OL), MHA, so that there is no delay & the reports are placed in the Parliament as required.

*Subh
10/2/06*

SS(S)

Report submitted to Director (OL)

Bhamathi
13/2/06

OSD(S)
VS (b)

No. 1312

*246/53(CS)1/06
10/2/06*

Reference notes on pre-page.
A reminder to Director (OL) is placed below for approval please.

Sugoswami
14/2/06

OSD(S)

lb
14/2

VS

Please issue in sealed cover.

Sugoswami
14/2/06

SO (Edn II)

MEA has, by d.o. letter dated 16-2-2006, sent the English Translation of the 14 pages in Japanese of the report submitted by JMCI. This translation may be sent to the Director (OL), MHA, for translation in Hindi.

2. Hindi Section by letter dated 16-2-2006 has intimated that they will take some more time to translate the report in Hindi. They have also requested for clear copies of pages 124 and 127 as the copies sent to them are not legible. These copies in the main report also are not clear. Any way, copies of these two pages together with the English translation of the pages in Japanese may be sent to the Director (OL) for necessary action. Accordingly, DFA please.

Sugoswami
20/2/06
(S.K. Goswami)
Under Secretary

OSD(D)

lb
20/2

FS(S)

Brahma
20/2/06

OSD(S)

VS(4) can send the O.M.

VS(5)

lb
20/2

Done
P.B.
Ch 5
6/05
20/2/06

MEA has, by d.o. letter dated 16-2-2006, sent the English Translation of the 14 pages in Japanese of the report submitted by JMCI. This translation may be sent to the Director (OL), MHA, for translation in Hindi.

2. Hindi Section by letter dated 16-2-2006 has intimated that they will take some more time to translate the report in Hindi. They have also requested for clear copies of pages 124 and 127 as the copies sent to them are not legible. These copies in the main report also are not clear. Any way, copies of these two pages together with the English translation of the pages in Japanese may be sent to the Director (OL) for necessary action. Accordingly, DFA please.

(S.K. Goswami)
Under Secretary

OSD(D)

**ONE TIME
ENTIAL**
JUSTICE MUKHERJEE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
FOR INQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGED DISAPPEARANCE OF
NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE.
'B' Block, (Third Floor)
11/A Mirza Ghalib Street, Kolkata 700 087

Phone:
Chairman - 2252-2835
Secretary - 2252-2767
Officer on Special Duty - 2252-2765
Office - 2252-2766/68

Fax :
0091-033-252-2765

e-mail : jmcinscb@cal3.vsnl.net.in

No. JMCI/Admin/99-2000/32(III)/169

November 07, 2005

From
The Chairman,
Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry

To
The Hon'ble Minister,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
Government of India,
North Block,
New Delhi-110001.

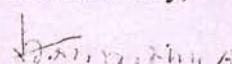
Sir,

I am sending herewith through Shri M. Roy, Secretary of the Commission, the first and final report (together with periodical Status Reports in two volumes) of the Commission prepared, signed and sealed by me as its Chairman for submitting the same to the Ministry on November 8, 2005 at 4.00 p.m. as per the programme communicated to the Commission on phone by the Deputy Secretary (S), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, on November 2, 2005.

I regret that I am not in a position to go to New Delhi now for the aforesaid purpose as I am physically unwell.

Kindly arrange to acknowledge the receipt of the above reports.

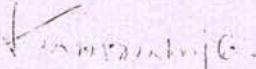
Yours faithfully,


(M. K. Mukherjee)
Chairman

Specimen signature of the Secretary
of the Commission is attested below :

Manabendra Ray

Attested.


(M. K. Mukherjee)
Chairman

Ministry Of Home Affairs

Received from Shri M. Roy, Secretary to Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry, the Report of the Commission on the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose , as specified below :-

(2)

Volume – I

1. Main Report comprising pages 1 to 123.
2. Annexures :
A, A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7, A-8, A-9, A-10, A-11, A-12, A-13; **B**, B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4, B-5, B-6, B-7, B-8, B-9, B-10, B-11, B-12, B-13, B-14, B-15; **C**, C-1, C-2 ; **D**, D-1, D-2, D-3, D-4, D-5, D-6, D-7, D-8, D-9, D-10, D-11, D-12, D-13, D-14 and D-15, Pages 124 to 303.

Appendix - I - List of 131 witnesses examined - Pages 1 to 11.

Appendix - II - List of Exhibits (1 to 308) - Pages 1 to 19.

Volume – II A

Status reports in Sl. No. 1 to 55 from inception of the Commission upto 31.01.2000 and from 01.02.2000 to 31.12.2002 (Pages 1 to 195).

Volume – II-B

Status reports in Sl. No. 56 to 84 for the period 01.01.2003 to 15.10.2005
(Pages 196 to 329).

Yashwant Raj

Joint Secretary (Admn.)

November 8, 2005

Witnesses :

1. Shri J.B. Sinha, Director (Estt), Ministry of Home Affairs
2. Shri Labh Singh Chane, DS(A&V), Ministry of Home Affairs

2
B. 11. 2005

Received
8.11.05

The Report of the Commission in three Volumes was brought in sealed covers and handed over to MHA. These covers were opened in my presence and the contents of the Volumes are as per description above.

Received 3 volumes (vol. I,
vol. II A & vol. II B) along
with forwarding letter from
DS (SI).

*Sugunan
8/11/05*

*(S. K. Goswami)
LSS (Arms)*

Subhash Chandra Roy

*(M. Roy) 05.11.05
Secretary*

Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry
November 8, 2005

TOP SECRET

No. 12014/9/2005-NCB.II

Ministry of Home Affairs
(Security Division)

Dated: January 19, 2006.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry – Translation of the report – Request regarding.

With reference to the discussion with you on 18th January, 2006, I am sending herewith the report of the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry as per details given below –

Volume I : It contains the report running into 123 pages divided into five chapters. It also contains Annexures from pages 124 to 303. There are also Appendix I (list of 131 witnesses examined) and Appendix II (list of 308 exhibits).

Volume IIA : It contains status report upto 31-12-2002 running into 195 pages.

Volume IIB : It also contains status report from 1-1-2003 to 15-10-2005 running into 134 pages (from pages 196 to 329).

2. It is mentioned here that there are 14 pages in Volume I (from page 225 to 238) which are in Japanese language. These pages are to be translated into English first and then they are to be translated into Hindi. We are getting these pages translated into English and then that will be sent to you for translation into Hindi.

3. It is also mentioned that the report is a Top Secret document. So, all possible steps may kindly be taken to maintain secrecy and guard against leakage.

4. As this report is to be placed before the Parliament, the translation work may kindly be completed within three weeks from the date of receipt.

5. The receipt of the report (in three parts) may kindly be acknowledged.

Encl: As above. [Two packets]

S.C. Bardhan
(S.C. Bardhan)
Officer on Special Duty (Security)

Shri Rajinder Singh,
Director (OL),
Ministry of Home Affairs,
North Block,
New Delhi – 110001.

D.O. No. 12014/9/2005-NCB.II

TOP SECRET

B. Bhamathi,
Joint Secretary (Security)

Dated: February 8, 2006.

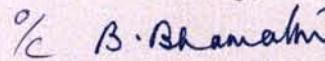
Dear

Kindly refer to the telephonic discussion I had with you on 7-2-2006 regarding translation into English of 14 pages in Japanese from the report of the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry.

2. The MEA had provided a gist of this portion to the Commission vide D.O. letter No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.XIV dated 25-4-2005 following a note of the Chief Priest of Renkoji Temple to Shri Srinivas, First Secretary of the Embassy of India dated 25-3-2005. Copies of the letter dated 25-4-2005 and the note dated 25-3-2005 are also enclosed with the report.

3. We intend to table the report in the forthcoming Budget Session of the Parliament for which we require English translation of those pages. I shall be grateful if you kindly get the pages translated into English and send the same to us by the 20th instant before Cabinet approval is taken. The relevant pages numbering 14 are enclosed.

Yours sincerely,



(B. Bhamathi)

Shri L.D. Ralte,
Joint Secretary (CNV),
Ministry of External Affairs,
South Block,
New Delhi.

sent through P.B.ND-2

字 貴官よりのお手紙を受取りながら、返事が遅れました事をお許し下さい。
お詫びの上うりおもてねります。

一〇〇一年十二月九日に、バジバイ首相閣下が来寺。外務大臣の時を含め二度に渡り親しく蓮光寺に安置してねります、インド独立運動指導者スバス・チナンドラ・ボース閣下の遺骨に参拝されました。その後に、遺骨に対する調査が又あるらしい、との話を耳に致しました。

一〇〇二年九月十七日に、ムカルティ氏を団長とする調査団が来寺され、私とチナンドラボースアカデミーの林正夫氏、奥田重元氏をはじめとする関係者が集まり、チナンドラボース閣下の死後の状況を詳細に説明しました。当寺の関係者はばかりでしたから、その事実に間違いあるとは思いません。その時には、DNA鑑定の話はまったくありませんでした。

十月にラージセイカル書記官、アームストロング書記官が来寺し、ムカルティ氏の命令で、遺骨箱を開け調査すると言いました。そこで協力しないだけがいいと考え、開けました。写真を撮りましたので、私が勝手に開けたのではなく、どう事を証明して欲しいと言いました。ラージセイカル・アームストロング両書記官は、その事を記したものを作骨箱に入れてねります。その後、その写真がインド本園で新聞にのつたと聞き、驚き、なんということをしてくれたんだ、と大きなショックを受けました。

私は父より当時(一九四五年に遺骨を預かつた時の話・詳細は別添コピーを参照して下さい)、ピアル・ラーマン大佐、サイ夫人、アイヤ氏、日本の関係機関の人々が、遺骨を持参し、預かって欲しいと依頼をされたのであります。当時日本は敗戦し、米英の占領下で社会情勢の厳しい中、遺骨に国境は無いとの信念から預かつたのです。その時にインドの代表部の方より「このことについては、しばらく世間に話さないで欲しい。」との注文もありました。ですから、疑うべきもなくチナンドラボース閣下の遺骨であると信じております。さらに、当時のインド代表部・日本の外務省からも、インドの大切な人なので心して預かつて欲しい、との依頼もありました。そのため父は、事あるごとに、インドの大好きな方なので、万が一が無い

に常に心を碎き、ある時は、「遺骨を私に預けない」と言って来る人もいたので、遺骨を友、他の宗教
へ再三あたと聞いておられます。

226

今回アトーフセット大使の時にDNA鑑定の話があり、私も随分悩みましたが、生前、父は必ずインドの國に帰るべきだと話しておりました。それからこのDNA鑑定のお話を受けることによって、遺骨が本国に帰れるならば、父の気持ちも治まると思い、協力することに致しました。この件に付しましては、昨年のトリバティ大使閣下との対談でも了承した次第であります。

勿論、遺骨の調査に対し、尊崇と敬意を持つて事にあたって頂きたいと同時に、DNA鑑定の為、遺骨を取り出す場合は、丁重なる回向を持つて処すべきだと考えます。

蓮光寺の檀家への説明に付しましては、一切、私に一任されております。チヤンドラボースアカデミーに付しましては、私からはお答えできかねます。

一〇〇四年四月九日における、大使館でのトリバティ大使閣下との対談の中で、希望があつた間われ、分骨をお願いしましたが、その後この事について考え、新しい希望として、六十年に渡り遺骨を御守りして貰ったので、インド本国のチヤンドラボース閣下銅像の所に父、及び私の名前を刻んで貰いたいと考えております。仮に分骨となつた時点でも、従来どおり御回向を続けてまいります事を申し上げております。

以上、スリニバス書記官への返信と致します。

一〇〇五年三月二十五日

合掌

蓮光寺住職
望月日麻

インド大使館
スリニバス書記官 殿

長からは印度政府調査団の報告に基く印度政府発刊レポート（蓮光寺及び私の写真六、七葉挿入）一部を寄贈された

今夏の十三回忌慰靈祭は仏式による重要な行事であり、印度政府調査団の公式調査も完了しているので特に関係方面並びに有志の協賛を得て厳重に執行したいと考えである

昭和三十二年七月廿五日

を考慮しているのではないかと伝えられている

昭和三十二年は仏式によるボース氏の十三回忌に相当するので私は六月廿五日外務省及び印度大使館を訪問し、文書で来る八月十八日のボース氏の命日を期し十三回忌追悼慰靈祭を執行したいこと、並びにネール首相来日の節は選光寺に参拝を希望すること、また遺骨の処遇についての其の後の印度政府の意向の三件について申入を行い同様の趣旨をネール首相宛に書面で申送つた、之に対し印度大使館及び外務省は極めて積極的に誠意ある回答を行い、種々の便宜供与を約束した、印度大使館及び日本外務省は案内状の発送についても具体的に指示され外務省からは今秋ネール首相来日の際は公式日程の一部として当寺に参拝される旨通知があり、印度大使館情報局

ボース死因調査委員会報告に関する件」として書面が届いた、これによると九月十一日ボーラー首相は印度議会でチャンドラ・ボース死因調査団の報告書に就て演説し、印度政府は蓮光寺にある遺骨をチャンドラ・ボース氏のものであることを認めこのボース氏の遺骨をチャンドラ・ボース・ネーラー首相は長年に亘り大いなる崇敬の念を以て遺骨の保護に当つて来られた蓮光寺住職に対し深甚なる謝意を表すると述べた然し聞く處によると印度政府が遺骨の本國帰還を直ちに実行しないのは調査団の帰国後実兄レス氏が周囲の者の関係からボース氏の死を完全に納得して居らず、又印度政府としては特にベンガル州八千万人の国民がボース氏の生存をなお盲信して居るためその影響

ラ・ボース実兄) マイトラ・ナワザカン(弁務官) 氏等と印度大使館で会談した、その結果右三名は蓮光寺に在る遺骨はボース氏のものに相違ないと查明し、直ちに蓮光寺に向道し遺骨と対面した、中でも実兄レス・ボース氏は遺骨を一目見るやその場に立つて居られず泣き崩れて私の手を執り幾度も感謝の意を表した

同年六月四日丸の内工業クラブで調査団のため外務省主催のパーティが開かれ席上外務省保管の生前のボース氏の雄姿を納めたフィルムを映写し之を調査団に贈つた、この席上でもレス・ボース氏は私に対し五回に亘り握手を求め、その都度私の肩を抱き深謝の涙にくれて居た

同年十月十二日外務省アジア局才四課長から私に宛て「チヤンドラ

すると約束した

昭和三十年八月十八日、チャンドラ・ボース氏の命日に印度大使館
 ダウ一等書記官が当寺に来られ大使からの花輪一個を供え十年祭の
 供養を行つた、同年九月十八日には私と壇徒一同の主體でボース氏
 十周年慰靈祭を挙行したが参会者は外務大臣（重光葵）日印協会、
 アジア協会、旧日本軍人等約二百名で報道関係その他一般参拝者も
 多く盛會であつた、印度政府からは「ボース氏の十周年に潔しネタ
 ージの偉大を偲ぶと共に冥福を祈る、尚遠光寺住職望月氏の好意を
 深謝する」との電報が寄せられた

昭和三十一年五月三十日私は印度政府派遣のチャンドラ・ボース死
 因調査団團長ナワズカン（鉄道参与官）レス・ボース（チャンド

昭和二十八年十一月廿七日附で印度首相ネール氏に直接手紙を出し
 ボース氏の遺骨を如何に処理すべきかを尋ねた、すると昭和二十九
 年一月十二日極秘の内に印度大使の代理が来て私にネール首相から
 の返答を示しその内容を読み乍ら印度大統領及びネール首相の名を
 以つてボース氏の葬儀及び遺骨に関する私の努力に対しても絶大な感
 謝を示してあること及びその処置に関しては特に私の誠意を信じて
 本國中私の外に信頼する人は無いから当分遺骨を回向して預つて與
 れと云われ又新聞記者等には一切話さぬようと依頼された、右の
 返答には私への物質上の援助云々の語もあつたが私は何の援助をも
 求めたのではなくたゞボース氏の遺骨を納めるにふさわしい厨子の
 必要を感じたので之を語ると大使代理はその由をネール首相に報告

したが、その後間もなくラウル氏が大使となつて来朝し当寺へも三
度参詣してその都度私に感謝の意を述べ諸事よろしくと依頼された
昭和二十八年二月下旬私は印度大使館の招きにより同大使館に過ぎ
ラウル大使と会談したその時ボース氏の遺骨に関する大使館側の聲
類を前にして私は自分の考えと最初からの事情を詳細に述べた、そ
の会談の内容は全部大使館側が記録した、尙その席上大使はボース
氏の遺骨に就て之を利欲に利用せんとする者があるらしいので困つ
ている、貴下が主催する供養は当然だが何等かの目的に利用するよ
うな者は全部拒否する方針であるから外部の者の不純な策動には乗
せられない様にとの旨意があつた

これと前後して遺骨の保管に就て種々複雑な事情も生じたので私は

ル氏は昭和二十五年五月二十一日外務省儀典課長の案内で当寺に参詣した、又当時ボンベイ情報官に就任していたアイヤ氏も同年五月及び六月に歿骨の調査に来て事実を確認して帰国した、同年五月二十八日、外務省儀典課長田村幸久氏と共に印度大使館一等書記官トラベル氏が突然迎えに来て、私を印度代理大使チエトウル氏の午餐会に招待した、チエトウル氏は公用で出席出来なかつたが、その時に田村氏は、貴下は日本の為にも善い事をして與れたが、貴下の行動如何によつては日印関係に重大な影響があると書い、トラベル一等書記官は私に対し般上の敬意を示しボース氏の為に身命を賭したことを探く感謝した

同年七月アイヤ氏が印度に帰る前に、チエトウル大使は当時を再訪

れる事になつた、聞く所に依れば彼等は一昼夜の軍法会議を経て印度軍の要職についたとのことである。遺骨の保管に就ては関係印度人はその安全について異常の警戒心を抱いて居たが、これは当時の日本の社会状態や進駐軍の関係からして当然のことゝ思はれ、私もこの様な遺骨を長く安全に保管することは生やさしい事ではなく、命を賄しての覚悟が無ければならないと決心した、関係印度人が本国へ帰つてからはほとんどお詣りする者もなく私も彼等が帰国の際貴方だけは絶対に信頼するからという言葉に応え宗教的信念から遺骨の安全と供養に専念してきた

昭和二十五年サンフランシスコ平和会議の頃になるとボース氏のことも一部の新聞に報道されるようになり在日印度代表部のチエトウ

ことは仏法に従事する僧侶の使命だと感じ即時快諾した、その結果
九月十八日午後八時東京駐在印度人M・シンマ・ムルティ氏、サ
ハイ夫人、アイア氏、木村日紀氏、ボーネス氏親衛隊員五・六十名、
参謀本部将校と思はれる平服の日本人、その他の印度人及び日本人
を加えて約百人が参集した。私は遺骨を参謀将校並にムルティ氏
より受取つて仏壇の正面に安置し、伴僧六人と共に弔儀を執行した
式終了後ムルティ氏から遺骨を預つて戴きたいと申入れを受けた
私は一時的に預るのだと思つたから受取書も、預り書も出さないま
ま秘密の裡に之を保管することになつた、その後毎月十八日の命日
には数名の印度人が秘密に参詣して供養して居たが十一月十九日、
当時印度独立軍に属する在日印度人は英國戦犯として本国に送還さ

ネタジ・チャンドラボース氏の遺骨に就て

杉並区高円寺二丁目一三〇

蓮光寺 住職 望月 敦栄

昭和二十年九月十八日午前八時、堀の内妙法寺の役員柿川氏が当寺に来られ、極秘の内談として同年八月十八日台北飛行場で飛行機事故で死亡した印度独立軍最高司令官スバス・チャンドラ・ボース氏の葬儀を妙法寺に依頼されたが妙法寺の住職堀日正師は老体の故を以て不安を感じその他の各寺院も種々の理由をあげて拒絶したため、蓮光寺の住職なら或は引受けるかも知れぬと皆うので相談に来たと首はれた、私は靈魂には国境は無いのみならず死者に回向する

2
Curve 15

ネタジ・チャンドラボース氏の遺骨に就て

蓮光寺 住職 望月 敦榮

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SECRET

No. 12014/9/2005-NCB.II
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
(Security Division)

Dated: February 14, 2006.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry – Translation
of the report – Request regarding.

Reference this Division's O.M. of even number dated 19th
January, 2006 on the above subject.

2. The time of three weeks for translating the report of JMCI in
Hindi has expired. As the JMCI report is to be placed in the
Parliament, Hindi translation should be provided immediately.


(S.C. Bardhan)
Officer on Special Duty (Security)

P.B. No. 6/05
Recd
14/2/06
Shri Rajinder Singh,
Director (OL),
Ministry of Home Affairs,
North Block,
New Delhi.

Secret

No. 21020/1/2006-Hindi
 Government of India
 Ministry of Home Affairs
 (Hindi Section)

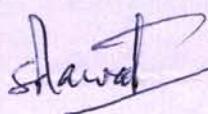
* * *

Dated : February 16, 2006

Subject : Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry - Translation of the report.

Kindly refer to your O.M. No. 12014/9/2005-NCB-II dated 14.2.2006 on the above subject. This work has been assigned to some retired officers of Official Language service. Since the report contains 662 pages (about 1171 standard pages), its translation work will take some more time.

2. It is further requested that page No. 124 and 127 of 1st volume of the report are not clear and readable. Kindly send clear copies of the two pages.


 (S.S. RAWAT)
 Deputy Director (OL)

Shri S.C. Bardhan,
 OSD, Security Division,
 NCB-II,
 Lok Nayak Bhawan,
New Delhi-110003

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 17/2/06



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22
विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

L.D. Ralte
Joint Secretary (CNV)
Tel: 2301 1357

401/JS CS/106
12/2/06

D.O. No. 25/4/NGO-vol XIV Pt.

Dated: 16 February 2006

Subject: Netaji Subhas Bose - Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry

Dear Ms. Bhamathi

Please refer your D.O. No.12014/9/2005-NCB.II of February 8, 2006 on the subject of English translation of the note of the Chief Priest of Renkoji Temple at Tokyo.

2. Enclosed please find full English translations received from our Embassy in Tokyo, of the letter of the Chief Priest of Renkoji Temple to Shri Srinivas, First Secretary at Embassy of India, Tokyo dated 25-3-2005 and that of the note of the then Chief Priest dated July 25, 1957.

3. In order to help ease printing, I have also enclosed the same in a floppy in MS Word format.

Best regards

Yours sincerely,

(L.D. Ralte)

Ms. B. Bhamathi
Joint Secretary (Security)
Ministry of Home Affairs
North Block,
New Delhi

U.S.(P)

22
Floppymatthi
02/12/06

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Dear Sir,

Please forgive me for responding late to your letter received earlier. I wish to express my view as follows:

On December 9, 2001, PM Vajpayee visited the Renkoji Temple. He visited the temple twice including the occasion when he was the Foreign Minister to pay homage to the remains of H.E. Mr. Subas Chandra Bose, the leader of India's independence movement, which had been kept at the temple. After the Prime Minister's visit, I heard that investigation on the remains would be conducted again.

A delegation led by Mr. Mukherji visited the Renkoji Temple on September 17, 2002. On that occasion, the persons concerned including myself and Messrs. Masao Hayashi and Shigemoto Okuda of the Chandra Bose Academy gathered. They offered thorough explanations about the circumstances surrounding the death of H.E. Mr. Chandra Bose. I have no doubts about the authenticity of the factual explanations offered by individuals directly related to the temple. The possibility of conducting a DNA test was not discussed at that time.

In October, Messrs. Rajasekhar and Armstrong visited the temple. They said they would open the casket for investigation as directed by Mr. Mukherji. I opened it as I thought I should cooperate with them. They took pictures of the scene. I requested them to give me a proof showing that I did not open the casket by myself but only when I was so asked. Both officers, Messrs Rajasekhar and Armstrong put in the casket a piece of paper on which they wrote about it. After that I heard that pictures taken at that time had appeared in a local newspaper in India. I was astonished and shocked.

Colonel H. Raman, Mrs. Sahay, Mr. Iyer and officials of the concerned Japanese authorities concerned brought the remains with the request we kept them. (Please refer to an attached copy of a paper about the details of the handover of the remains in 1945) At that time, after the defeat in the war, Japan was under occupation of the US and the UK. In the midst of severity of circumstances surrounding the Japanese

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society, my father agreed to safeguard the remains under his care in the conviction that there is no border for remains. He was requested by official of the Indian Representative Office to remain silent concerning this matter for some time. Therefore I believe without doubt that these are the remains of H.E. Mr. Chandra Bose. At that time, the then Indian Representative Office and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan had requested my father to keep the remains and give considerable care to them because they were the remains of a very important person of India. Therefore, my father always had given conscientious care to the remains of the Indian dignitary in a bid to avoid any accident. Someone told my father to give up the remains. I heard that my father took the remains in his bed during that night. He made such arrangements more than once.

When Mr. A. Seth was the Ambassador, I was told that a DNA test could be conducted and I had agonized over it so much. When he was still alive, my father used to say that the remains must be returned to India. I decided to extend my cooperation in the hope that if I agree to conduct the DNA test, it would pave the way for the return of the remains to India, as my father wished for it. In a meeting with the Ambassador, H.E. Mr. Tripathi, last year, I told him that I consent to the proposal.

Needless to say, I hope that the remains must be treated with respect and dignity when a research is conducted. I think we should offer prayers showing due respect when the remains are pulled out for the DNA test.

As to giving explanations to the followers of the Renkoji Temple, that task maybe left to me. As for the Chandra Bose Academy, however, I am in no position to answer for them.

When I met H.E. Mr. Tripathi at the Embassy on April 9, 2004, he asked me whether I had any request to make of him. I requested him to make some arrangement to allow me to bury some of the remains here. After considering further on the matter, I wish to make a new request. I hope that the names of my father and myself would be engraved below a statue of H.E. Mr. Chandra Bose in India as we have been entrusted for

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safeguarding the remains for a period of 60 years. If I were allowed to bury some of the remains, I shall continue to pray for the repose of souls of Mr. Bose.

This is my response to Secretary Srinivas.

Sincerely Yours.

Nichiko Mochizuki
Chief Priest of the Renkoji Temple
(25-3-2005)

Mr. Srinivas
Officer
The Indian Embassy

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Regarding the remains of Mr. Netaji Subas Chandra Bose

Kyoei Mochizuki

Chief Priest of the Renkoji Temple

2-130, Koenji, Suginami-ku Tokyo.

Rev. Kakigawa, a priest with a special duty of the Horinouchi Myohoji temple, visited the Renkoji temple at 8 o'clock in the morning of 18 September 1945. He came for a secret consultation about the funeral for Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army who was killed in an air crash at the airport in Taipei on August 18 of the same year. Rev. Kakigawa said that Rev. Nisho Hori, the chief priest of the Myohoji temple, was requested to perform the funeral but that he declined the offer because he felt not upto it due to his old age; other temples had also refused to accede to the request, citing various reasons; and he was told by others that the Chief Priest of the Renkoji temple could accommodate the request. Upon hearing the request, I agreed to it promptly as I believed there was no border for souls and it is a vocation for a Buddhist priest to pray for the repose of souls of the dead. Consequently, about 100 people gathered at 8 o'clock in the evening of September 18. Among those who were present were: Mr. M. Rama Murthy, an Indian who lived in Tokyo, Mrs. Sahay, Mr. Iyer, Mr. Kimura, 50 or 60 bodyguards of Mr. Bose, a Japanese man in plain clothes who appeared to be an officer attached to the General Staff, Indians and Japanese. I receive the remains from the officer attached to the General Staff and Mr. Murthy, placed them at the center of the Buddhist altar, and held the ceremony with 6 other Buddhist priests. After the end of the ceremony, Mr. Murthy requested me to keep the remains. I did not create any document acknowledging the acceptance to safeguard the remains because I thought it was a temporary arrangement. As things turned out, I continued to keep the remains secretly. Since then, several Indians used to make secret visits to the temple to pray for the repose of Mr. Bose's soul every month on 18th, the day when he passed away. However, it had become clear that the Indians residing in Japan who belonged to the Indian National Army would be repatriated to India on November 19 as war criminals prosecuted by the UK. I heard that they had taken important posts of

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the Indian Army following round the clock discussions at the court martial. Taking into consideration the circumstances surrounding the Japanese society at that time and Japan's relations with the occupation force, it is natural that the Indians concerned were extremely cautious about the safeguard of the remains. I made up my mind to risk my life for the task of keeping the remains because it was not easy to safeguard such remains for a long time. Few people visited the temple after the Indians concerned left Japan for their country. Based on my religious belief, I have been devoting myself to the safeguard of the remains and to offer Buddhist services for the repose of the soul of Mr. Bose in a bid to meet expectations of the Indians concerned who told me, at the time of their departure for home, that they had absolute confidence in me.

Around the time when the San Francisco Peace Conference was held in 1950, some newspapers had begun reporting stories about Mr. Bose. Accompanied by the Director of the Protocol Division, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Chetor, of the Representative Office of India in Japan, visited the temple on May 21, 1950. Mr. Iyer, then the Bombay Information attaché, came in May and June of the same year for investigation. He returned home after completing his fact finding mission. On May 28th of the same year, Mr. Tamura, the Director of Protocol Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Toravelu, the First Secretary of Indian Embassy, came suddenly for extending an invitation to me and took me to a dinner hosted by CDA Chetor of India. However, Mr. Chetor was not able to attend the dinner due to an official engagement. Mr. Tamura said "You have done a good deed for Japan. However, your deed could have serious effects on the relations between Japan and India. It depends on your future deeds." First Secretary Toravelu showed highest respect and deep appreciation to me for my dedication for the safeguard of the remains of Mr. Bose at the risk of my life.

Prior to Mr. Iyer's return to home in July of the same year, Ambassador Chetor visited the temple again. Shortly after that, Mr. Rawal was posted to Japan as the Ambassador and visited the temple thrice. In each time of the visits, he expressed his gratitude to me and asked me to continue looking after the remains. At the end of February 1953 at the

invitation of the Indian Embassy I visited the Embassy for a meeting with Ambassador Rawal. On that occasion, I expressed my view and offered detailed explanation of the development of the case about the remains of Mr. Bose from the beginning as was required under the Indian embassy's documents. The Embassy made a record of all the discussions at the meeting. On that occasion, the Ambassador said "I head that some are trying to make use of the remains of Mr. Bose for the benefit of their own, which disturbs me. It stands to reason that you hold Buddhist services for the repose of his soul. Under the policy, we turn down all proposals from anyone who is trying to make use of the matter for his own profit. I would like to advise you not to get involved in any dirty conspiracy from outside."

As there were various complicated problems around the issue about keeping the remains, I asked him how I should deal with the remains of Mr. Bose. Then, on January 12, 1954, on behalf of the Indian Ambassador, a person visited to me secretly. He showed me a reply letter from PM Nehru and read the words by himself. He told me that in the names of the President of India and PM Nehru, they expressed the highest gratitude to me for my effort to hold the funeral for Mr. Bose and keep his remains. As for a matter of handling the remains, I was told and asked to say prayers for the repose of Mr. Bose's soul and keep the remains for the time being as they could entrust it to nobody in Japan for safeguarding except me, attaching faith in my sincerity. I was asked to tell nothing about the matter to newspaper reporters and others. The above mentioned letter contained a word as to material assistance to me. I had not requested for any assistance. As I only felt the necessity of setting up a shrine which is appropriate for placing the remains of Mr. Bose in it, I told him so. Then, the person acting as Ambassador's proxy promised me to convey it to PM Nehru.

On August 18, 1955, First Secretary Dau of the Indian Embassy visited the temple. After placing a flower wreath from the Ambassador, we held a Buddhist memorial service in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the death of Mr. Chandra Bose. Mr. Bose had passed away on August 18. On September 18 of the same year, a memorial service sponsored by myself and all the supporters of my temple was held to

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commemorate the 10th anniversary of the death of Mr. Bose. About 200 people attended the service including the Foreign Minister (Aoi Shigemitsu), the Indo-Japan Association, the Asian Association and ex-Japanese military men, together with journalists and citizens. It was a successful service. The Indian Government sent a telegram saying, "On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the death of Mr. Bose, we wish to pray for the repose of his soul and think about his greatness. We wish to express a profound gratitude to Rev. Mochizuki, the Chief Priest of the Renkoji Temple, for his favor."

On May 30, 1956 at the Indian Embassy, I had a meeting with Messrs Nawazukan (Railway Councilor) Suresh¹ Bose (elder blood brother of Chandra Bose) and Maitra Nawazukan² (Commissioner) of a delegation led by Mr. Nawazukan, which was dispatched by the Indian government to investigate the cause of the death of Chandra Bose. Consequently, the above mentioned three voiced their conviction that that remains kept at the Renkoji Temple must be the remains of Mr. Bose. I accompanied them to the Renkoji Temple immediately. They saw the remains. Upon seeing the remains, Mr. Suresh Bose, an elder blood brother, was not able to stand there. He just broke down and cried. He held my hands and expressed his gratitude to me many times.

On June 4 of the same year, a reception sponsored by the Ministry Foreign Affairs was held for the delegation at the Industrial Club of Japan in Marunouchi. On that occasion, a film depicting a brave figure of Mr. Bose before his death was shown. It was kept by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and given to the delegation. At the reception, Mr. Suresh Bose shook hands with me five times again. In each time, he held my shoulders. Tears of gratitude were streaming down his face.

On October 12 of the same year, a paper about a "matter with regard to a report by an investigation committee on the cause of the death of Chandra Bose" came. It was addressed to me from the Director, the 4th Division, the Asian Bureau, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. According to

¹ Sarat?

² Shahnawaz Khan?

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the paper, on September 11 at Indian Parliament, PM Nehru delivered a speech on the report by the mission investigating into the cause of the death of Mr. Chandra Bose; acknowledged that the remains kept at the Renkoji Temple are those of Mr. Chandra Bose; and recognized the necessity for erection of a monument in his memory at an appropriate place by bringing back the remains to India in the future. He said, "I (PM Nehru) express my deep gratitude to the chief priest of the Renkoji Temple, who has been dedicated to safeguarding the remains with great respect for a long period of time.

I heard that the Indian Government did not immediately fulfill a plan to return the remains to the country because, Mr Suresh³ Bose, an elder brother of Mr Chandra Bose, after the return of the delegation refused to acknowledge the death of Mr Bose due to influence of his close relations. And, especially as 80 million people in the Bengal State still believe blindly that Mr. Bose is alive, the Indian Government is reported to take into consideration its impact on the matter.

In accordance with Buddhist rite, the 13th anniversary of the death of Mr. Bose was to be observed. As such, on June 25 I visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Indian Embassy for making a three-point proposal in writing. I wish to hold a memorial service to commemorate the 13th anniversary of the death of Mr. Bose on coming August 18, the date of his death. I hope that PM Nehru will visit the Renkoji Temple to pay his respect at the remains when he visits Japan. I asked about the Indian government's intention of dealing with the remains. I had advanced the same suggestions in writing to PM Nehru. The Indian Government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs replied quite positively and sincerely, promising to provide a variety of assistance to me. The Indian Embassy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have given me concrete instruction as to the matter of sending invitation cards. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed me that PM Nehru will visit the temple as a part of an official program during his visit to Japan in this autumn. The Director of the Information Bureau of the Indian Embassy has given us a part of a report compiled by the Indian

³ Sarat?

31

Government (with 6 to 7 photographs of the Renkoji Temple and myself) based on the report by the Indian Government's investigation mission.

The Buddhist memorial service in commemoration of the 13th anniversary of the death of Mr. Bose scheduled for this summer is an important function. I wish to hold it with solemnity with support and cooperation to be given by the authorities concerned and good wishers at a time when an official investigation by the Indian government was complete.

July 25, 1957

Secret

No. 12014/9/2005-NCB.II
 Government of India
 Ministry of Home Affairs
 (Security Division)

Dated: February 20, 2006.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: JMCI – Translation of the report.

I am directed to refer to your O.M. No. 21020/1/2006-Hindi dated 16th February, 2006 on the above subject and to forward herewith copies of pages 124 and 127 of the report, as desired. It is mentioned here that these pages are also not clear in the report. So, clearer copy cannot be given.

In this connection attention is invited to para 2 of this Division's O.M. of even number dated 19-1-2006 where it was mentioned that the English translation of the 14 pages in Japanese of the report (from pages 225 to 238) will be sent to you later. The English translation of these pages are also sent herewith for translation in Hindi. Translation from Japanese to English has been done by Ministry of External Affairs.

9
 20/2/06

(S.K. Goswami)
 Under Secretary

Encl: As above.

Shri S.S. Rawat,
 Deputy Director (OL),
 MHA, North Block,
 New Delhi.

Issued vide P.B. 61/05

ML
 22/2

Dear Sir,

Please forgive me for responding late to your letter received earlier. I wish to express my view as follows:

On December 9, 2001, PM Vajpayee visited the Renkoji Temple. He visited the temple twice including the occasion when he was the Foreign Minister to pay homage to the remains of H.E. Mr. Subas Chandra Bose, the leader of India's independence movement, which had been kept at the temple. After the Prime Minister's visit, I heard that investigation on the remains would be conducted again.

A delegation led by Mr. Mukerji visited the Renkoji Temple on September 17, 2002. On that occasion, the persons concerned including myself and Messrs. Masao Hayashi and Shigemoto Okuda of the Chandra Bose Academy gathered. They offered thorough explanations about the circumstances surrounding the death of H.E. Mr. Chandra Bose. I have no doubts about the authenticity of the factual explanations offered by individuals directly related to the temple. The possibility of conducting a DNA test was not discussed at that time.

In October, Messrs. Rajasekhar and Armstrong visited the temple. They said they would open the casket for investigation as directed by Mr. Mukherji. I opened it as I thought I should cooperate with them. They took pictures of the scene. I requested them to give me a proof showing that I did not open the casket by myself but only when I was so asked. Both officers, Messrs Rajasekhar and Armstrong put in the casket a piece of paper on which they wrote about it. After that I heard that pictures taken at that time had appeared in a local newspaper in India. I was astonished and shocked.

Colonel H. Raman, Mrs. Sahay, Mr. Iyer and officials of the concerned Japanese authorities concerned brought the remains with the request we kept them. (Please refer to an attached copy of a paper about the details of the handover of the remains in 1945) At that time, after the defeat in the war, Japan was under occupation of the US and the UK. In the midst of severity of circumstances surrounding the Japanese

society, my father agreed to safeguard the remains under his care in the conviction that there is no border for remains. He was requested by official of the Indian Representative Office to remain silent concerning this matter for some time. Therefore I believe without doubt that these are the remains of H.E. Mr. Chandra Bose. At that time, the then Indian Representative Office and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan had requested my father to keep the remains and give considerable care to them because they were the remains of a very important person of India. Therefore, my father always had given conscientious care to the remains of the Indian dignitary in a bid to avoid any accident. Someone told my father to give up the remains. I heard that my father took the remains in his bed during that night. He made such arrangements more than once.

When Mr. A. Seth was the Ambassador, I was told that a DNA test could be conducted and I had agonized over it so much. When he was still alive, my father used to say that the remains must be returned to India. I decided to extend my cooperation in the hope that if I agree to conduct the DNA test, it would pave the way for the return of the remains to India, as my father wished for it. In a meeting with the Ambassador, H.E. Mr. Tripathi, last year, I told him that I consent to the proposal.

Needless to say, I hope that the remains must be treated with respect and dignity when a research is conducted. I think we should offer prayers showing due respect when the remains are pulled out for the DNA test.

As to giving explanations to the followers of the Renkoji Temple, that task maybe left to me. As for the Chandra Bose Academy, however, I am in no position to answer for them.

When I met H.E. Mr. Tripathi at the Embassy on April 9, 2004, he asked me whether I had any request to make of him. I requested him to make some arrangement to allow me to bury some of the remains here. After considering further on the matter, I wish to make a new request. I hope that the names of my father and myself would be engraved below a statue of H.E. Mr. Chandra Bose in India as we have been entrusted for

safeguarding the remains for a period of 60 years. If I were allowed to bury some of the remains, I shall continue to pray for the repose of souls of Mr. Bose.

This is my response to Secretary Srinivas.

Sincerely Yours.

Nichiko Mochizuki
Chief Priest of the Renkoji Temple
(25-3-2005)

Mr. Srinivas
Officer
The Indian Embassy

Regarding the remains of Mr. Netaji Subas Chandra Bose

Kyoei Mochizuki
Chief Priest of the Renkoji Temple
2-130, Koenji, Suginami-ku Tokyo.

Rev. Kakigawa, a priest with a special duty of the Horinouchi Myohoji temple, visited the Renkoji temple at 8 o'clock in the morning of 18 September 1945. He came for a secret consultation about the funeral for Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army who was killed in an air crash at the airport in Taipei on August 18 of the same year. Rev. Kakigawa said that Rev. Nisho Hori, the chief priest of the Myohoji temple, was requested to perform the funeral but that he declined the offer because he felt not upto it due to his old age; other temples had also refused to accede to the request, citing various reasons; and he was told by others that the Chief Priest of the Renkoji temple could accommodate the request. Upon hearing the request, I agreed to it promptly as I believed there was no border for souls and it is a vocation for a Buddhist priest to pray for the repose of souls of the dead. Consequently, about 100 people gathered at 8 o'clock in the evening of September 18. Among those who were present were: Mr. M. Rama Murthy, an Indian who lived in Tokyo, Mrs. Sahay, Mr. Iyer, Mr. Kimura, 50 or 60 bodyguards of Mr. Bose, a Japanese man in plain clothes who appeared to be an officer attached to the General Staff, Indians and Japanese. I receive the remains from the officer attached to the General Staff and Mr. Murthy, placed them at the center of the Buddhist altar, and held the ceremony with 6 other Buddhist priests. After the end of the ceremony, Mr. Murthy requested me to keep the remains. I did not create any document acknowledging the acceptance to safeguard the remains because I thought it was a temporary arrangement. As things turned out, I continued to keep the remains secretly. Since then, several Indians used to make secret visits to the temple to pray for the repose of Mr. Bose's soul every month on 18th, the day when he passed away. However, it had become clear that the Indians residing in Japan who belonged to the Indian National Army would be repatriated to India on November 19 as war criminals prosecuted by the UK. I heard that they had taken important posts of

the Indian Army following round the clock discussions at the court martial. Taking into consideration the circumstances surrounding the Japanese society at that time and Japan's relations with the occupation force, it is natural that the Indians concerned were extremely cautious about the safeguard of the remains. I made up my mind to risk my life for the task of keeping the remains because it was not easy to safeguard such remains for a long time. Few people visited the temple after the Indians concerned left Japan for their country. Based on my religious belief, I have been devoting myself to the safeguard of the remains and to offer Buddhist services for the repose of the soul of Mr. Bose in a bid to meet expectations of the Indians concerned who told me, at the time of their departure for home, that they had absolute confidence in me.

Around the time when the San Francisco Peace Conference was held in 1950, some newspapers had begun reporting stories about Mr. Bose. Accompanied by the Director of the Protocol Division, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Chetor, of the Representative Office of India in Japan, visited the temple on May 21, 1950. Mr. Iyer, then the Bombay Information attaché, came in May and June of the same year for investigation. He returned home after completing his fact finding mission. On May 28th of the same year, Mr. Tamura, the Director of Protocol Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Toravelu, the First Secretary of Indian Embassy, came suddenly for extending an invitation to me and took me to a dinner hosted by CDA Chetor of India. However, Mr. Chetor was not able to attend the dinner due to an official engagement. Mr. Tamura said "You have done a good deed for Japan. However, your deed could have serious effects on the relations between Japan and India. It depends on your future deeds." First Secretary Toravelu showed highest respect and deep appreciation to me for my dedication for the safeguard of the remains of Mr. Bose at the risk of my life.

Prior to Mr. Iyer's return to home in July of the same year, Ambassador Chetor visited the temple again. Shortly after that, Mr. Rawal was posted to Japan as the Ambassador and visited the temple thrice. In each time of the visits, he expressed his gratitude to me and asked me to continue looking after the remains. At the end of February 1953 at the

invitation of the Indian Embassy I visited the Embassy for a meeting with Ambassador Rawal. On that occasion, I expressed my view and offered detailed explanation of the development of the case about the remains of Mr. Bose from the beginning as was required under the Indian embassy's documents. The Embassy made a record of all the discussions at the meeting. On that occasion, the Ambassador said "I hear that some are trying to make use of the remains of Mr. Bose for the benefit of their own, which disturbs me. It stands to reason that you hold Buddhist services for the repose of his soul. Under the policy, we turn down all proposals from anyone who is trying to make use of the matter for his own profit. I would like to advise you not to get involved in any dirty conspiracy from outside."

As there were various complicated problems around the issue about keeping the remains, I asked him how I should deal with the remains of Mr. Bose. Then, on January 12, 1954, on behalf of the Indian Ambassador, a person visited to me secretly. He showed me a reply letter from PM Nehru and read the words by himself. He told me that in the names of the President of India and PM Nehru, they expressed the highest gratitude to me for my effort to hold the funeral for Mr. Bose and keep his remains. As for a matter of handling the remains, I was told and asked to say prayers for the repose of Mr. Bose's soul and keep the remains for the time being as they could entrust it to nobody in Japan for safeguarding except me, attaching faith in my sincerity. I was asked to tell nothing about the matter to newspaper reporters and others. The above mentioned letter contained a word as to material assistance to me. I had not requested for any assistance. As I only felt the necessity of setting up a shrine which is appropriate for placing the remains of Mr. Bose in it, I told him so. Then, the person acting as Ambassador's proxy promised me to convey it to PM Nehru.

On August 18, 1955, First Secretary Dau of the Indian Embassy visited the temple. After placing a flower wreath from the Ambassador, we held a Buddhist memorial service in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the death of Mr. Chandra Bose. Mr. Bose had passed away on August 18. On September 18 of the same year, a memorial service sponsored by myself and all the supporters of my temple was held to

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commemorate the 10th anniversary of the death of Mr. Bose. About 200 people attended the service including the Foreign Minister (Aoi Shigemitsu), the Indo-Japan Association, the Asian Association and ex-Japanese military men, together with journalists and citizens. It was a successful service. The Indian Government sent a telegram saying, "On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the death of Mr. Bose, we wish to pray for the repose of his soul and think about his greatness. We wish to express a profound gratitude to Rev. Mochizuki, the Chief Priest of the Renkoji Temple, for his favor."

On May 30, 1956 at the Indian Embassy, I had a meeting with Messrs Nawazukan (Railway Councilor) Suresh¹ Bose (elder blood brother of Chandra Bose) and Maitra Nawazukan² (Commissioner) of a delegation led by Mr. Nawazukan, which was dispatched by the Indian government to investigate the cause of the death of Chandra Bose. Consequently, the above mentioned three voiced their conviction that that remains kept at the Renkoji Temple must be the remains of Mr. Bose. I accompanied them to the Renkoji Temple immediately. They saw the remains. Upon seeing the remains, Mr. Suresh Bose, an elder blood brother, was not able to stand there. He just broke down and cried. He held my hands and expressed his gratitude to me many times.

On June 4 of the same year, a reception sponsored by the Ministry Foreign Affairs was held for the delegation at the Industrial Club of Japan in Marunouchi. On that occasion, a film depicting a brave figure of Mr. Bose before his death was shown. It was kept by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and given to the delegation. At the reception, Mr. Suresh Bose shook hands with me five times again. In each time, he held my shoulders. Tears of gratitude were streaming down his face.

On October 12 of the same year, a paper about a "matter with regard to a report by an investigation committee on the cause of the death of Chandra Bose" came. It was addressed to me from the Director, the 4th Division, the Asian Bureau, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. According to

¹ Sarat?

² Shahnawaz Khan?

the paper, on September 11 at Indian Parliament, PM Nehru delivered a speech on the report by the mission investigating into the cause of the death of Mr. Chandra Bose; acknowledged that the remains kept at the Renkoji Temple are those of Mr. Chandra Bose; and recognized the necessity for erection of a monument in his memory at an appropriate place by bringing back the remains to India in the future. He said, "I (PM Nehru) express my deep gratitude to the chief priest of the Renkoji Temple, who has been dedicated to safeguarding the remains with great respect for a long period of time.

I heard that the Indian Government did not immediately fulfill a plan to return the remains to the country because, Mr Suresh³ Bose, an elder brother of Mr Chandra Bose, after the return of the delegation refused to acknowledge the death of Mr Bose due to influence of his close relations. And, especially as 80 million people in the Bengal State still believe blindly that Mr. Bose is alive, the Indian Government is reported to take into consideration its impact on the matter.

In accordance with Buddhist rite, the 13th anniversary of the death of Mr. Bose was to be observed. As such, on June 25 I visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Indian Embassy for making a three-point proposal in writing. I wish to hold a memorial service to commemorate the 13th anniversary of the death of Mr. Bose on coming August 18, the date of his death. I hope that PM Nehru will visit the Renkoji Temple to pay his respect at the remains when he visits Japan. I asked about the Indian government's intention of dealing with the remains. I had advanced the same suggestions in writing to PM Nehru. The Indian Government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs replied quite positively and sincerely, promising to provide a variety of assistance to me. The Indian Embassy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have given me concrete instruction as to the matter of sending invitation cards. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed me that PM Nehru will visit the temple as a part of an official program during his visit to Japan in this autumn. The Director of the Information Bureau of the Indian Embassy has given us a part of a report compiled by the Indian

³ Sarat?

Government (with 6 to 7 photographs of the Renkoji Temple and myself) based on the report by the Indian Government's investigation mission.

The Buddhist memorial service in commemoration of the 13th anniversary of the death of Mr. Bose scheduled for this summer is an important function. I wish to hold it with solemnity with support and cooperation to be given by the authorities concerned and good wishers at a time when an official investigation by the Indian government was complete.

July 25, 1957

NOTIFICATION

Annexure-A

No. 1000 (1999) M.C.I.

Dated, Calcutta, the 3rd December 1999

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) & (2) of section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 (9 of 1952), the Central Government vide its notification No. S.O. 3334, dated 13th May 1972, published in Part II, Section 3, sub-section (1) & (2) of the Gazette of India, Extra-ordinary dated 14.5.92, has appointed a Commission of Inquiry comprising of Hon. Mr. M. Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India, to inquire into all the facts & circumstances related to the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1945 and subsequent developments connected therewith including :-

- (a) whether Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is dead or alive;
- (b) if he is dead, whether he died in the plane crash, as alleged;
- (c) whether the ashes in the Japanese temple are ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;
- (d) whether he has died in any other manner at any other place and, if so, when & how;
- (e) if he is alive, in respect of his whereabouts.

Besides, the Commission has been asked to examine the manner in which the exercise of scrutiny of publications touching upon the question of death or otherwise of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose can be undertaken by the Central Government in the circumstances.

Notice is hereby given that all individuals, group of persons, associations, institutions & organizations acquainted with or having knowledge, directly or indirectly, of the facts and circumstances relating to the matters referred to the Commission and having interest in the proceedings before the Commission or wishing to assist the Commission in making the inquiry into the matters referred to the Commission as mentioned above, may furnish their statement relating and relevant to the aforesaid matters, to the Commission on any working day (except Saturday, Sunday & holidays) between 10.00 a.m. & 3.00 p.m., either in person or by duly authorized agent or through registered post-speedpost at the office of the Commission at the place mentioned below, within two months of the publication of this notice.

Every such statement shall be accompanied by an Affidavit sworn in support of the averments made in the statement by the person furnishing the statement before a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate 1st Class or a Commissioner of Oath or any other persons authorized by law to administer oaths.

Every person furnishing a statement as mentioned above shall also furnish to the Commission along with the statement a list of documents, if any, on which he proposes to rely and forward to the Commission, wherever practicable, the originals or true copies of such of the documents as may be in his possession or powers and shall state the name and address of the person from whom the remaining documents may be obtained.

Every affidavit, as stated above, shall be verified in the following manner :-

"Verified that the statements made in paragraphs _____ of the above affidavit are true to my knowledge and there in paragraphs _____ from information received and believed to be true by me."

(Contd., p. 1)

File No.	Subject.	Date of disposal.
S(501)/53-FH	Ratification of the Treaty of Cession of the French Establishments of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yamou.	12.4.1957.
S(503)/53-FH	National Film Board and Film Finance Corporation - Establishment of.	-do-
S(505)/53-FH	Construction of a Hotel in the Diplomatic Enclave by Ashoka Hotels Ltd.	Cancelled due to 1957.
S(507)/53-FH Vols. I & II.	Industrial Relations Bill, 1954.	Destroyed vol. I on 8.10.71. 8/10/71. S/10 Vol. II destroyed on 11.1.72.
S(509)/53-FH	National Book Trust - Establishment of an Autonomous.	Destroyed on 21.1.72. 8/10/71. S/10 -do-
S(511)/53-FH	Construction of a Central Conference Hall in New Delhi.	Recorded - C-345 RR. J-10
S(513)/53-FH	Law relating to Copyright-Legislation for amending and consolidating the -	Destroyed on 21.1.72. -do-
S(515)/53-FH	Indian Citizenship Bill.	Destroyed on 8.10.71. 8/10/71. S/10 -do-
S(516)/53-FH	Honorary Reward to the workers of Sardar Fertilizer Factory.	-do-
S(517)/53-FH	Coal Miners - New Housing Scheme for-	Destroyed on 21.10.71. do RR.
S(519)/53-FH	Indian Delegation to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh's Conference on the social responsibility of Industry.	Destroyed on 8/10/71. S/10 -do-
S(520)/53-FH	Investigation into the circumstances leading to the death of Shri Subhash Chander Bose.	Destroyed on 6.3.72. -do-
S(521)/53-FH	Loan of Rs. 1.43 crores granted by the U.P. Govt. to M/S. Sankalpa Ltd. for a Soda Ash and Ammonium Chloride factory in U.P. - objection raised by the Central Govt. about the grant of -	Recorded - C-345 RR. J-10 16/11/71 -do-
S(522)/53-FH	Confurrence of grants in-aid granted under article 373 of the Constitution to the Part 'B' States after the re-organisation of States.	Destroyed on 6.3.72. -do-
S(523)/53-FH	Establishment of State Planning Board, - Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals for purchase of stores.	Established on 6.3.72. 9/10/71 -do-

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Secret

No. 12014/9/2005-NCB.II
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
(Security Division)

Dated: February 20, 2006.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: JMCI – Translation of the report.

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(S.C. Bardhan)
Officer on Special Duty (Security)

Encl: As above.
Shri Rajinder Singh,
Director (OL),
MHA, North Block,
New Delhi.



शिवराज पाटील
SHIVRAJ V. PATIL
 गृह मंत्री, भारत
HOME MINISTER, INDIA

May 15, 2006

To,

The Hon'ble Chairman,
 Rajya Sabha,
 New Delhi.

Sir,

I give notice of my intention to lay on the Table of Rajya Sabha the Report of the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, along with the Action Taken Report and the Statement of reasons for delay in laying the Report, on 17th May, 2006.

Yours sincerely,

(SHIVRAJ V. PATIL)

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Shivraj V. Patil
AUTHENTICATED
SHIVRAJ V. PATIL
HOME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE REPORT
OF THE JUSTICE MUKHERJEE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY REGARDING
THE ALLEGED DISAPPEARANCE OF
NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

By Government of India Notification No. S.O. 339(E) dated 14th May, 1999, Shri M.K. Mukherjee, retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India, was appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, to inquire into all the facts and circumstances related to the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1945 and subsequent developments connected therewith including –

- (a) whether Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is dead or alive;
- (b) if he is dead, whether he died in the plane crash, as alleged;
- (c) whether the ashes in the Japanese temple are ashes of Netaji;
- (d) whether he has died in any other manner at any other place and, if so, when and how;
- (e) if he is alive, in respect of his whereabouts.

2. The Government have examined the Report submitted by the Commission on 8th November, 2005 in detail and have not agreed with the findings that -

- (a) Netaji did not die in the plane crash; and
- (b) the ashes in the Renkoji Temple were not of Netaji.

3. This Report is placed before the Houses as required under sub-section (4) of Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

49

AUTHENTICATED

Basu

SHIVRAO V. PATHAK
HOME MINISTER

STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR DELAY IN TABLING THE REPORT OF THE
JUSTICE MUKHERJEE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGED
DISAPPEARANCE OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE.

The Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry was set up by the Government of India on 14th May, 1999 under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, to inquire into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

The Commission submitted its report on 8th November, 2005. As per the provision of Sub-section 4 of Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, the Report submitted by the Commission is to be Tabled before each House of Parliament within a period of six months of the submission of the report by the Commission i.e. before 7th May, 2006..

The incidental delay has been occasioned by time taken in translation, printing, consideration of the report by the Government, its approval by the Cabinet and the adjournment of Parliament on 22nd March, 2006



शिवराज पाटील
SHIVRAJ V. PATIL
गृह मंत्री, भारत
HOME MINISTER, INDIA

दिनांक 15 मई, 2006

सेवा में,

माननीय सभापति महोदय,
राज्य सभा,
नई दिल्ली ।

महोदय,

मैं नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के कथित रूप से लापता होने की जांच के संबंध में न्यायमूर्ति मुखर्जी जांच आयोग की रिपोर्ट तथा उस पर की गई कार्रवाई की रिपोर्ट और रिपोर्ट को प्रस्तुत करने में हुए विलंब के कारणों का विवरण 17 मई, 2006 को राज्य सभा में प्रस्तुत करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देता हूं।

आपका,

(शिवराज वि. पाटील)

धृपक तुमा।
15/05/2006.

नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की कथित गुमशुदगी के संबंध में
न्यायमूर्ति मुखर्जी जांच आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर
को गई कार्रवाई का ज्ञापन।

बोर्डगाउड
 अधिकारी
 जिल्हाराज बौद्ध पाटिल
 गृह मंत्री

नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की 1945 में गुमशुदगी से संबंधित सभी तथ्यों एवं परिस्थितियों और उससे जुड़े घटनाक्रमों, निम्नलिखित को शामिल करते हुए, की जांच करने के लिए उच्चतम न्यायालय के सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीश, न्यायमूर्ति एम.के. मुखर्जी की अध्यक्षता में भारत सरकार की दिनांक 14 मई, 1999 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 339 (अ) के द्वारा न्यायमूर्ति मुखर्जी जांच आयोग (जेएमसीआई) का गठन किया गया था-

(क) क्या नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जीवित हैं या उनका निधन हो गया है;

(ख) यदि उनका निधन हो गया है तो क्या उनकी मौत कथित रूप से विमान दुर्घटना में हुई है;

(ग) क्या जापान के मन्दिर में रखी अस्थियां नेताजी की अस्थियां हैं;

(घ) क्या उनकी मृत्यु किसी अन्य स्थान पर किसी अन्य ढंग से हुई, यदि हां तो कब और कैसे;

(ड) यदि वह जीवित हैं तो उनका पता-ठिकाना क्या है ?

2. सरकार ने 8 नवम्बर, 2005 को आयोग द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट की विस्तार से जांच की है और वह आयोग के इन निष्कर्षों से सहमत नहीं है कि -

(क) नेताजी की मृत्यु विमान दुर्घटना में नहीं हुई; तथा

(ख) रेंकोजी मंदिर में रखी हुई अस्थियां नेताजी की नहीं हैं।

3. इस रिपोर्ट को जांच आयोग अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (4) के अंतर्गत यथापेक्षितानुसार संसद के दोनों सदनों के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया जाता है।

नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की कथित गुमशुदगी की जाँच करने के लिए गठित न्यायमूर्ति मुखर्जी जाँच आयोग की रिपोर्ट को प्रस्तुत करने में हुए विलम्ब के कारणों को दर्शनी वाला विवरण

नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की कथित गुमशुदगी की जाँच करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा जाँच आयोग अधिनियम, 1952 के अंतर्गत 14 मई, 1999 को न्यायमूर्ति मुखर्जी जाँच आयोग का गठन किया गया था।

आयोग ने 8 नवम्बर, 2005 को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी थी। जाँच आयोग अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 3 की उप धारा 4 के उपबन्ध के अनुसार, आयोग की रिपोर्ट आयोग द्वारा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने की तारीख से छः माह की अवधि के भीतर अर्थात् 7 मई, 2006 से पहले संसद के प्रत्येक सदन के पटल पर रखी जानी थी।

इस रिपोर्ट के अनुवाद, मुद्रण, सरकार द्वारा इस पर विचार किए जाने और मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा इसका अनुमोदन किए जाने में समय लगने के कारण और 22 मार्च, 2006 को संसद के स्थगित हो जाने के कारण इस रिपोर्ट को प्रस्तुत करने में विलम्ब हुआ।

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